

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
BRYSON CITY DIVISION**

**CIVIL NO. 2:05CV224
(2:02CR57-1)**

BARRETT LEE CLARK,)	
)	
Petitioner,)	
)	
Vs.)	
_____)	
)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Respondent.)	
_____)	

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the Petitioner's motion to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. No response is necessary from the government.

A prisoner in federal custody may attack his conviction and sentence on the grounds that it is in violation of the Constitution or United States law, was imposed without jurisdiction, exceeds the maximum penalty, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack. **28 U.S.C. § 2255.** However,

[i]f it plainly appears from the face of the motion and any annexed exhibits and the prior proceedings in the case that the movant is not entitled to relief in the district court, the judge shall make an

order for its summary dismissal and cause the movant to be notified.

Rule 4, Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts.

On June 10, 2002, the Petitioner and his two co-Defendants were charged in a one-count bill of indictment with conspiracy to manufacture and possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine. **Bill of Indictment, filed June 10, 2002.** On August 21, 2002, the Petitioner entered a plea of guilty to the indictment pursuant to a plea agreement with the government, and on May 22, 2003, the undersigned sentenced the Petitioner to a term of 70 months of imprisonment. **Judgment in a Criminal Case, filed June 19, 2003.** The Petitioner did not file an appeal of his conviction and/or sentence. Therefore, the Petitioner's conviction became final on June 29, 2003. ***United States v. Wilson*, 256 F.3d 217, 221 (4th Cir. 2001) (citing *Kapral v. United States*, 166 F.3d 565, 577 (3d Cir. 1999)); *United States v. Walker*, 194 F.3d 1307 (table), 1999 WL 760237 (4th Cir. 1999) (citing *Adams v. United States*, 173 F.3d 1339, 1343 n.2 (11th Cir. 1999)).** Petitioner signed his § 2255 motion on October 11, 2005, and same was filed in this Court on October 17, 2005.

Prior to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (AEDPA), a prisoner possessed virtually unlimited amounts of time to file a first petition for collateral review under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2254 and 2255. In an attempt to curb the protracted nature of such litigation, Congress established a one-year period of limitations. . . . In relevant part, the AEDPA amended § 2255 by adding the following language:

A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to a motion under this section. The limitation period shall run from the latest of -

- (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;

We are left with the question of when a judgment is to be considered final. The Supreme Court has addressed the question of finality in the context of retroactivity. The Court defined a conviction as being final when “a judgment of conviction has been rendered, the availability of appeal exhausted, and the time for a petition for certiorari elapsed or a petition for certiorari finally denied.”

Gendron v. United States*, 154 F.3d 672, 673-74 (7th Cir. 1998) (quoting *Griffith v. Kentucky*, 479 U.S. 314, 321 n.6 (1987)).** Because the motion was filed some two years and four months after the Petitioner’s conviction became final, the undersigned, therefore, concludes this motion is untimely filed. ***Id.

Even if this petition was timely, the Petitioner’s arguments are without merit. The Petitioner seeks relief based on the Supreme Court decisions in

Apprendi v. New Jersey, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296 (2004), *United States v. Booker*, 125 S. Ct. 738 (2005), and its companion case *United States v. Fanfan*.

In *Blakely*, the Supreme Court held that Washington State's statutory sentencing scheme violated *Apprendi* because the sentencing court used aggravating factors, to which the defendant had not stipulated in his plea agreement, to enhance the defendant's sentence above the sentencing guideline range. However, *Blakely* does not apply retroactively to convictions that were final at the time it was decided. ***United States v. Price*, 400 F.3d 844 (10th Cir. 2005); *Varela v. United States*, 400 F.3d 864 (11th Cir. 2005); *Cooper-Smith v. Palmateer*, 397 F.3d 1236 (9th Cir. 2005); *Green v. United States*, 397 F.3d 101, 103 (2d Cir. 2005); *United States v. Marshall*, 117 Fed. Appx. 269, 270 (4th Cir. 2004).**

As for *Apprendi*, the Supreme Court there held that other than a prior conviction, any fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond the prescribed statutory maximum must be submitted to the jury and proved beyond a reasonable doubt. However, the Fourth Circuit has held that

Apprendi may not be applied retroactively to cases on collateral review. ***San-Miguel v. Dove*, 291 F.3d 257 (4th Cir. 2002)**. Such is the case here.

Like *Apprendi* and *Blakely*, every circuit court which has addressed the issue of whether or not the ruling in *Booker* is retroactive to cases on collateral review has determined that it is not. ***See, Green, supra; McReynolds v. United States*, 397 F.3d 479, 481 (7th Cir. 2005)** (“We conclude, then, that *Booker* does not apply retroactively to criminal cases that became final before its release on January 12, 2005.”); ***In re Anderson*, 396 F.3d 1336, 1339 (11th Cir. 2005); *United States v. Johnson*, 2005 WL 2705818, *1, n.2 (4th Cir. 2005)**.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the Petitioner’s motion to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence is hereby **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

Signed: November 7, 2005

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. H. Thornburg", is written over a horizontal line.

Lacy H. Thornburg
United States District Judge

